

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDEH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 12th October, 1882.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 5th October, referring to the recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding jail manu-

Circulation,  
430 copies.

The jail presses.

factures, observes that the Government has prohibited many industries in jails on the ground that they tend to check private enterprize. The proprietors of private printing presses should avail themselves of this opportunity to forward a petition to Government praying for the stoppage of printing at jails. So far as the Panjáb is concerned we are in a position to state that here printing is carried on as a regular industry in jails. Not only is convict labour utilized for the work, but outsiders also are employed as copyists, pressmen, daftaris, &c. The superintendents and jailors get a large sum of money in the form of commission, but the Government derives no benefit from this industry. It should be altogether stopped or allowed to be carried on on a very small scale, if necessary.



The same paper says that it is no flattery to call Lord Ripon an angel. He has the best interests of the people at heart and has introduced many important reforms to promote their welfare. His scheme of giving greater publicity to Bills is a step in the right direction. There are several defects in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. (1) Full publicity is not given to Bills. (2) Constant changes are made in the law. (3) Acts are generally very long and complicated. (4) The number of Acts has already greatly increased and is increasing every day. (5) Vernacular translations of Acts are not correct. (6) The people have no means of becoming acquainted with the object and meaning of Acts. As regards the first point, the Government of India has in its Resolution in question recognised the necessity of giving greater publicity to Bills. In our opinion the following measures are necessary to accomplish this object:—(1) Both English and vernacular versions of Bills should be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local Government Gazettes. In the Panjab Urdu Government Gazette only translations of Government orders, circulars, &c., are published, and not of Bills. (2) Copies of Bills should be supplied to all English and native editors and not to the select few only, as is contemplated by the Government of India. Short abstracts of Bills, in which reference should be specially made to important provisions, should be prepared and published. (3) Copies should be supplied to public bodies, libraries, and able officials and private persons. (4) Cheap editions of Bills should be printed for sale.

When any alterations are made in a Bill and it is republished, the revised Bill should be as widely distributed as the original Bill. Full publicity should be given to every Bill, because there can be no law in which the people are not interested.

The *Islám* (Meerut) of the 6th October states that it would be quite sufficient to publish an Urdú translation of Bills for the whole country. All persons, who are able to offer an opinion on laws, can read English or Urdú. It would be a mere waste of public money to publish translations in other vernacular languages. When any amendments are made in any Bill, only the amendments and the reasons which led to those amendments should be published.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The same.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur) of the 9th October states that the *Lahore Tribune* says that the Hindus in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjáb do not know Urdú, and therefore Hindí translations of Bills should be published for them. Urdú has been in vogue in these provinces for hundreds of years, and both Hindús and Musalmáns equally understand it. The agitation in favor of Hindí has been got up by Bengálís and is calculated to create ill will between Hindús and Musalmáns. The proportion of Musalmáns in the public service is already very small, and if the use of Hindí is introduced in courts in place of Urdú, Musalmáns would be altogether excluded from the public service. This would necessarily arouse a feeling of discontent in their minds. Only Urdú translations should be published for the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb and Bengál.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The same.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 9th October highly approves of the Resolution of the Government of India about giving greater publicity to legislative measures, and remarks that cheap editions of Bills, which are intended for sale, should be supplied to post-offices, dispensaries or other such places where they may be easily procurable by the public. As regards the rendering of Bills into the vernacular, the great difficulty is that exact equivalents of technical legal terms are not always to be found. In such cases the translators may borrow terms from Sanskrit and Arabic, and may even use English terms, if

Circulation,  
750 copies.

The same.



necessary, but they should add footnotes explaining their meanings in simple terms. Another important question connected with the subject of translation is the language question. Mere Urdú translations would not do for the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb. Translations should be published both in Urdú and Hindí. It would be unnecessary to publish a Gurmukhí translation, as has been recommended by some persons. Those who know Gurmukhí can understand Hindí. Moreover, Gurmukhí is an incomplete dialect, and laws cannot be translated into it. A large proportion of the people are quite illiterate and cannot read Urdú or Hindí, but there are many intelligent men among them. *Chaudhris* (headmen) or members of local boards should be ordered to read out Bills to them and ascertain their opinions.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

*The Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad) for September (received on the 7th October) says that

Mr. Amír Alí's letter published in the *Nineteenth Century*.

Mr. Amír Alí, Barrister-at-law and Secretary to the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta, has published an article headed "A Cry from the Indian Muhammadans" in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*. There is not a single sentence in the article which does not show the prejudice and jealousy of the writer. He appears to be a second Aurangzeb. It is high time that the Government should adopt some measures to keep such men in check, otherwise they may ere long excite a Muhammadan rebellion by their seditious writings. Mr. Amír Alí says: "Unless effective measures of reform are adopted, and that without delay, the unsatisfactory condition of the Muhammadans threatens to become a source of anxiety and danger to British administration in India." What can a handful of Musalmáns do? So long as the Government holds the balance evenly between the Hindús and Musalmáns, it can afford to treat such empty threats with contempt. Mr. Amír Alí says that great revolutions have taken place within the last twenty years, and that all classes of the community except the Musalmáns have benefited by British rule. The Musalmáns



have no one to thank but themselves for this. We are disposed to think that they have lately been making more rapid progress than the Hindús. They have one great advantage over the Hindús. They can go to England to complete their education, while religious prejudices do not allow Hindús to do this. The number of Musalmáns holding high appointments may be comparatively small in Bengál; but in Upper India the number of Musalmán officers exceeds that of the Hindús. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are 20 Musalmán Subordinate Judges against 14 Hindús; 54 Musalmán Munsifs against 42 Hindús; 2 Musalmán Assistant Commissioners against 1 Hindu, and 124 Musalmán Tahsildars against 113 Hindús. A Musalmán is also a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, but no Hindú holds a similar post. In the Police Department, too, the Muhammadan element prevails. Now in these provinces, according to population, the proportion of Hindú Government servants to Musalmáns ought to be seven to one. Under these circumstances it is surprising that Mr. Amír Ali should say that the Government overlooks the claims of Musalmáns.

The same paper says that rank and position would seem to be a great evil. When a man

The deputation allowance paid to the clerks employed in public offices who have to go to Naini Tal in the hot weather.

obtains a high rank, his constitution becomes as tender as the rose and cannot stand the least heat. As soon

as the hot weather commences the high European officers leave the plains and migrate to the hills. Some unfortunate clerks have to accompany them. Lord Ripon sympathized with poor clerks and prescribed a better scale of deputation allowance for them last year. He ordered that those clerks, whose pay is below Rs. 100, and who take their families with them to the hills, should be paid an extra monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and Rs. 100 as house rent for the whole season, and that those who do not take their families to the hills should be only paid an extra monthly allowance of Rs. 20. The Simla clerks are now paid according to this



scale. The Government of India also asked the Local Government to extend the same concession to the Naini Tal clerks ; but as the new scale was not favourable to certain officers in the higher grades they did not approve of them, and accordingly the Local Government sent an answer to the Supreme Government to the effect that "the old rules were much suited to these provinces, and the employés, being quite satisfied with them, wished for no change." When everything is as dear at Naini Tal as at Simla, how can the clerks in these provinces, we ask, be satisfied with a lower scale of deputation allowance? But, of course, officers could do what they pleased in Sir George Couper's time. We are grieved however to hear that Sir Alfred Lyall, who is noted for his justice and consideration, has rejected the petition of the clerks.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mitr Vilás* (Lahore) of the 9th October, in regard to Mahārājā Dalīp Singh's letter, remarks that on perusal of the letter natives, especially Panjābīs, cannot but feel that he was quite innocent, and that the Government did him a great injustice in annexing his kingdom. Whether they would like to see the Panjāb restored to him or not is a different question. It behoves the Government to give him the money which it owes him, and thus win his gratitude and vindicate its justice. In answer to the *Times*' comments he has clearly shown that he is not extravagant.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 4th October says that the next winter tour of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjāb begins on the 26th proximo, and the programme has already been published in the local Government Gazette. The question is, what is the object of these costly gubernatorial tours. If officers make tours only to have a change and enjoy themselves, they can of course do as they please. But if their object is, as has been often publicly declared, to ascertain the condition of the people, we regret to



say that the publication of programmes one or two months before the commencement of the tour entirely defeats that object. Such long notice gives the district officers ample time to whitewash everything, and the result is that the higher officers fancy that the administration is good, the country prosperous, and the people happy and contented.

The same paper of the 7th October, referring to Mahárájá Dalíp Singh's letter published in the *Times*, remarks that his appeal is quite useless and inopportune. Even if his version of the story is quite correct, it is simply inconceivable that the Government should restore the Panjáb to him. If the English Government were to consider the claims of Indian princes or their heirs in this way, it might have to surrender the whole country. Englishmen originally came to India as merchants, and of course they had to play many unfair tricks and also to commit some acts of dishonesty in establishing their rule in the country. However just Mr. Gladstone's Government may be, it may restore many Afghánistáns and Zulu lands, but it cannot afford to part with India. The separation of India would be not only a severe loss to England, but also a great misfortune to the people, who are making every kind of progress under British rule. Mahárájá Dalíp Singh has our fullest sympathy in his misfortune. He was the son of a prince, but he has now to depend on the charity of a foreign nation for his support. He must, however, congratulate himself on his good luck, inasmuch as he still enjoys the title of Mahárájá and receives a pretty good allowance for his support. There are many princes whom ill luck has reduced to a considerably worse condition. Mahárájá Dalíp Singh ought to live within his income.

The article headed "Come and let us drive the English out from India, No. III," which appeared in the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 6th September (*vide* pages 600 and 601 of the Selections

Circulation,  
210 copies.



from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 16th September, 1882), is continued in the issue of the 4th October. Mirza Qamru-l-din proceeds to say: We have not only lost all power and wealth, but are also looked down upon with contempt. Half-castes beat and dishonour us in public streets. In fact, natives are shot like beasts of prey by Europeans, and the bloodthirsty murderers are generally acquitted, or perhaps sentenced to pay a small fine or to undergo imprisonment for three or four years by Judges through race feeling. We are entirely excluded from the higher ranks of the public service. I do not think that natives, who have Aryan blood running in their veins, will long submit to such dishonour. Let us gird up our loins and expel the English from the country, who are brutes in the shape of men. My patriotism has been aroused to the highest pitch, but I must here conclude my speech, because others may be anxious to address the audience.

The following is the substance of Shádán's answer to Mirza Qamru-l-din's speech:—The Mirzá's description of our present miserable condition is true to some extent. But our miseries are due to our own indolence and ill luck, and not to any fault of the Government. Our fore-fathers, Mahmúd of Ghazni, Shahábu-l-din of Ghor and Aurangzeb, had no more right to rule in this country than the English. Might is right. India has always been a prey to foreign invaders. The natives are a timid and luxurious people and incapable of ruling. The sovereignty of India was in a way forced on the English. When they began to trade with this country, complete anarchy prevailed here. The native princes were constantly at war with each other, and there was no security of life and property. The English merchants were also attacked by native princes. They were thus obliged to take up arms in self-defence, and gradually the whole country came into their possession. They have established peace in the country and granted full liberty to the people. A labourer in India enjoys more liberty than the subjects of many



foreign emperors, such as the Ozar, &c. The people freely and fearlessly criticize the measures of Government. They are even allowed to express seditious sentiments, as has been done at this meeting. We should be thankful to the Government for these advantages. It would be ingratitude and folly still to long for native rule. We know what native rule means. Native princes were absolute masters of our lives and property. Their will was law. I beg leave of the Mirzá to declare that he has greatly exaggerated the faults of Lord Olive and Warren Hastings. Supposing that they were guilty of worse offences than those with which they have been charged by him, we could not take the whole British nation or the Government to task for their acts. If a servant abuses his powers, it would be unjust to find fault with his master for his misdeeds. Warren Hastings' conduct was considered to be suspicious, and he was therefore regularly impeached in Parliament. Nothing could be a better proof of the honesty and justice of the British Government. So much about the loss of our power.  
(To be continued.)

The *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad) of the 2nd October approves of the proposal of the *London Times* that the Indian contingent should pay a visit to England. It would be a good thing if Her Majesty reviewed the Indian troops and gave rewards and medals to them with her own hands. It is to be regretted that the Government does not increase the pay of native soldiers. A European soldier costs about Rs. 60 a month, but a native is paid only Rs. 10.

Circulation,  
162 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 7th October expresses great satisfaction with the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the regulation of jail industries, but regrets to state that no reference is made in the Resolution to the printing presses at jails. Formerly the district offices and courts had their forms, &c., printed at the local private presses, but for some years past the work has been done at the jail

Circulation,  
225 copies.



presses. This has been a source of great loss to the proprietors of private presses. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will issue orders to local Governments to have this work done again at the private presses.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore) of the 4th October, in an article

headed "The Value of the Lives of Natives," says that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that a

A native run over and killed by the carriage of a European at Delhi.

native was lately run over and killed by the carriage of Revd. R. R. Vinter at Delhi, and that the latter was fined Rs. 150 by the Magistrate for the offence. We are thankful to the Magistrate of Delhi that he has had the courage to fine a clergyman of his own race. But we are disposed to think that he must have fined him not because he had caused the death of a native, but for furious driving. It is to be regretted that even in the time of Lord Ripon justice is not done to natives against Europeans in some matters, and their lives are not considered to be more valuable than those of animals. As the accused is a clergyman, it may be taken for granted that he is a tender-hearted man and that he did not knowingly drive furiously, which would not only endanger the lives of other persons, but also his own. These considerations do not allow us to charge him with culpable homicide. However, causing the death of a man even through carelessness is no small offence. It is surprising that the Magistrate of Dehli only fined the offender, and did not sentence him to pay any damages to the heirs of the deceased. We hope that Mr. Vinter will of his own accord give a suitable sum of money to them for their support, as has often been done by good-hearted Europeans on such occasions.

The *Tahsíl* (Morádábád) of the 5th October complains

The contract given by the Magistrate of Moradabad to the proprietor of a press for the printing of forms.

that the Magistrate of Morádábád has, acting on the advice of his office clerks, given a contract to Munshi Bihari

Sarúp for the printing of forms at the rate of Rs. 5-10-0 per



thousand forms. Some proprietors of printing presses offered to do the work at Rs. 5 per thousand forms and some even at Rs. 4-13-0; but their tenders were rejected. We do not mean to say the clerks of the collectorate took a bribe from Munhsi Bishan Sarup, but at all events they bestowed this favour on him through race sympathy. He has to supply 44 thousand forms by the 11th October according to the agreement. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to carry out the terms of his agreement, and, in case of default, what the Magistrate will do. Altogether five or six lakhs of forms have to be printed. If the work had been equally distributed among all the printing presses at Moradabad, say at Rs. 5 per thousand forms, no person would have had any ground for complaint. There would have been a saving of several hundreds of rupees in the cost, and the work would have been better and more speedily done.

The *Mihri-Nimroz* (Bijnor) of the 8th October publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Agricultural Institute Hall at Bijnor on the 1st October to collect subscriptions for the support of the Agra College. The Magistrate took the chair. Rs. 1,431 was subscribed on the spot in addition to the sums which have already been contributed by some rāises of that district, and which are as follows:—Rājā Jagat Singh Rs. 4,500, Raja Shiv Raj Singh and his son Rs. 5,100, and Raja Jaikrishn Dās, C.S.I., Rs. 3,000.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 5th October says that he has learnt from a trustworthy source that copies of the *Nūr-Afshān* of Ludhiana are supplied to Government schools in Ludhiana and Jalandhar by the Deputy Commissioners of those places. The *Nūr-Afshān* is a missionary publication and constantly makes attacks on the Muhammadan and Hindu religions. The distribution of such a paper to schools at the public cost is very objectionable, and calculated to excite suspicion in

Circulation,  
430 copies.

The alleged supply of a missionary journal to schools in Ludhiana and Jalandhar.



the minds of the people. If the writer has been misinformed and if the paper is supplied only to missionary schools and its price is paid from some special fund, it is a different thing. The Panjáb Government and the Director of Public Instruction should see to this.

The Amritsar correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore)

The alleged misconduct of the 9th October complains that a European soldier lately went to the Golden Temple at Amritsar, blew his nose and cast the mucus into the tank there. The priests asked him his name, and on this he attempted to assault them. He then returned to the cantonments and falsely complained to his commanding officer that the priests had ill treated him. The commanding officer wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, who issued warrants for the arrest of several priests. It is very strange that he who was himself guilty of misconduct should have had the poor priests arrested. He should be punished for his misconduct at the temple. The writer also complains that the butcher who secretly carried beef into the Golden Temple has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and a half months only. He adds that it is rumoured that a European officer dishonoured a *Sardar* who called on him to see him.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benáres) of the 9th October says

Grain-dealers. that, although this year there has been a sufficient and timely fall of rain,

the grain-dealers raise prices when there is a break in the rains for three or four days. Undoubtedly it is a wise policy not to interfere with the freedom of trade. But when grain-dealers raise prices without any cause whatever, Government interference is necessary. Before the mutiny of 1857 prices were comparatively very low. The rate of wheat generally ranged between thirty and thirty-five seers the rupee, but we have never had such low prices since. It is difficult to realize why high prices now always rule the market.



LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Al-Nadab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Oct. 7th	Oct. 9th	132 copies.
2	<i>Al-Nadab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 8th & 9th	" 9th & 12th	550 "
3	<i>Agre Akhbar</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 9th	" 12th	196 "
4	<i>Amul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 8th	" 11th	100 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 4th & 7th	" 8th & 10th	1,800 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Ghand	" 8th	" 10th	125 "
7	<i>Al-Malah-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-d-din	" 3rd	" 7th	84 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 7th & 10th	" 9th & 12th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Alam-i-Akhbar</i>	Almora ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 9th	" 12th	80 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Muhammed Husain,	" 4th	" 7th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Amul-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 5th	" 9th	200 copies.
12	<i>Advocate-i-Summat</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammed Husain,	" For the month of June.	" 9th	250 "
13	<i>Banaras Gazette</i>	Banaras ...	Ditto	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	Oct. 9th	" 10th	250 "
14	<i>Bharat Bandha</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 6th	" 8th	125 "
15	<i>Bharat Vids</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Bhagwan Das	" 5th	" 9th	125 "



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i> ,	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	1882. Sep. 30th & 7th Oct.	Oct. 6th & 12th respectively.	225 copies.
17	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	Oct. 9th ...	Oct. 11th ...	390 "
18	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	" 4th ...	" 7th ...	210 "
19	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	...
20	<i>Harish Chandrika</i> ...	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly,	Dawodar Shastri ...	" For the 1st fort- night of Bhadon.	" ...	100 "
21	<i>Hindi Pradip</i> ...	Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Balkrishan Bhatt ...	Sep. 1st ...	" 7th ...	200 "
22	<i>Jaldm</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Alimu-l-Din ...	Oct. 6th ...	" 8th ...	250 "
23	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad ...	" 4th & 7th ...	" 7th & 10th respectively.	180 "
24	<i>Jalsa-i-Tar</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshi Lal ...	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	90 "
25	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Sep. 17th & 24th ...	" 6th ...	150 "
26	<i>Karydnah</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	Oct. 9th ...	" 11th ...	250 "
27	<i>Katki Patrim</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 6th ...	" 8th ...	645 copies (in- cluding 568 copies taken by Govt.)
28	<i>Kushat-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Mess- more.	" ...	" 6th ...	341 copies.
29	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> ,	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Chintamani Rao ...	" 9th ...	" 12th ...	311 "
30	<i>Khair Khud-i-Ajam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Husain ...	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	110 "
31	<i>Khair Khud-i-Pan-Gun- jda.</i>	Wala.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lal ...	" 7th ...	" ...	600 "



32	Koh-i-Nār	... Lahore ...	Ditto	... Bi-weekly ...	Jawwad Ali	...	4th & 7th	6th & 9th	440 copies (in- cluding copies taken by Govt.)
33	Kul Shraishth Samā- chār.	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Tori Lal	...	For the month of Bhadon.	9th	...
34	Lytton Gazette	Delhi ...	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Dās	...	Oct. 8th	11th	250 copies.
35	Māwār Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	...	" 2nd	7th	100 "
36	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	" 10th	11th	175 "
37	Mulla-i-Nār	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	...	" 5th	8th	37 "
38	Meerut Akhbar	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Karimu-i-din	...	Sep. 21st & 4th Oct.	9th	...
39	Mih-i-Darkhahān	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	Oct. 1st	7th	180 "
40	Mih-i-Nisrooz	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	...	" 8th	12th	100 "
41	Mitra Vids	Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rām	...	" 9th	11th	250 "
42	Musid-i-Am	Agra ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	...	" 10th	"	200 "
43	Musir Gazette	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	...	" 4th	8th	...
44	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	...	" 1st	11th	125 "
45	Murda-i-Kahmār	Ditto ...	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayān	...	For the month of Sep.	7th	...
46	Naiyar-i-Azim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	...	Oct. 2nd	8th	162 "
47	Najmu-i-Akhbar	Etāwah ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhu-llāh Khān	...	" 8th	10th	150 "
48	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dās	...	" 7th	9th	300 "
49	Nār Afshān	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	" 5th	7th	593 "
50	Nār-i-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	" 7th	"	355 "
51	Nusrat-i-Akhbar	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	" 1st	"	180 "
52	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Dally	Sheo Prasad	...	" 6th to 12th	6th to 12th	620 copies (in- cluding copies taken by Govt.)
53	Oudh Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	" 3rd & 10th	6th & 12th	524 copies.
54	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Anim	...	" 4th & 7th	11th	300 "
55	Panjab Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-i-Din	...	" 4th	6th	130 "



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
56	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Urdu	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	Oct. 9th	Oct. 12th	300 copies.
57	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakman- dan.	"	" 10th	350 "
58	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 4th	" 8th	70 "
59	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 5th & 9th	" 6th & 10th respectively.	430 "
60	Rafsh-i-A'm	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Diwan Chand	" 2nd	" 6th	700 "
61	Rata Prabukh	Rahim	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammed Abdu-l- Haqq.	" 5th	" 12th	...
62	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nasir Chander Rai,	" 9th	" 11th	750 "
63	Rahat Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Mahs Narayan	" 8th	" "	140 "
64	Rajput-i-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Riaz Ahmad	" "	" "	250 "
65	Sabha Karamkhala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharf-i-din	" 7th	" 9th	112 "
66	Sadhu-i-Akhbar	Bhawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	" 5th	" 8th	400 "
67	Sekha-i-Akhbar	Budhan	Ditto	Daily	Afzal Ali	" 3rd to 9th	" 11th	...
68	Sepan Khat Sadak- kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 2nd	" 7th	200 "
69	Shah-i-Quds	Lucknow.	Urdu	Ditto	Taswar Hussain	" 8th	" 12th	...
70	Shah-i-Tar	Oawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Ibr- him.	" 10th	" "	175 "
71	Talash	Moredabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	" 5th	" 8th	...
72	Talash-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Wilayat Ali	" 12th & 26th	" 12th	200 "



73	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Slalkot ...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	29th to 6th Oct.	"	11th	..	1,100	"
74	<i>Vidyadrak Panjáb</i>	... Lahore ...	Gurmukhi	...	Monthly	...	Gurmukh Singh	...	For the month of Bhadon.	...	"	6th	...	...	...
75	<i>Vritt Dhadrá</i>	... Dhár ...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	Oct. 2nd	...	"	8th	...	135	"
76	<i>Waqtia-i-Alam</i>	... Gházipur, ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siráj-u-din Ahmad,	...	"	9th	"	12th	...	250	"
77	<i>Zarf-i-Bendres</i>	... Benares ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Diláwar Ali	...	"	3rd	"	11th	...	...	...

ALLAHABAD,

The 16th October, 1882.

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